

The Carlsbad Current

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The statement is said to have been semi-officially made last week that the Santa Fe would fill in the gap between the ends of its lines between San Angelo and Pecos, thus connecting the Pecos Valley with the Gulf at Galveston, making a through line from the Gulf to the Pacific Coast. It is said that the light rails on the road between Clovis and Pecos will be replaced by eighty-pound steel and that the traffic between the far eastern points that goes through Galveston will be hauled over this line. It has been a mystery to this paper why that little gap of less than 175 miles was not built before; now it is plain for traffic has not yet commenced to go by way of the Belen cut-off and the utility of the proposed road has not yet reached a point that would justify the expense. The line can be constructed cheaper than any other connection that the Santa Fe could build to connect the Gulf with the Pacific Coast and it will answer all demands until such time as the development of the country will justify the construction of the Brownwood line to Texico. Then the grade of the line from Angelo to Clovis is so much better, being a much less per cent to the mile than from Brownwood to Texico, so it will be many years before the necessity will arise for a road from Brownwood in order to make a line from the Gulf to Coast shorter. This will be of great benefit to Carlsbad in many ways, for early vegetables, fish, oysters and fruits will come from Galveston in twenty-four hours instead of two or three days as at present. Then the alfalfa and many other products of this valley will find an easier outlet than at present, besides much traffic will pass over the line carrying the products of South Texas to the northern markets as well as the Gulf to Coast freight. This line can compete with the Panama canal route for there will be but one transfer between New York and Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The U. S. Land Office at Roswell is now presided over by home men and they are gentlemen, even though republicans. T. C. Tillotson, the register is one of the old pioneers as the Penasco, and Harold Hurd, the receiver, is also a home man, being for years connected with the Roswell Wool & Hide and also makes alfalfa meal. The policy of important carpet-bag politicians and broken down political hacks has always been abnoxious to New Mexicans. However, in some cases the policy works to the betterment of the territory, as in all rules there are exceptions. When Mr. Geyer was appointed in 1896 it was firmly believed by this paper that he could get nothing to do in Ohio or he would not have come to New Mexico on an appointment and take what some good republican who had fought against a losing game for years was entitled to. But he made a good honest receiver and is now making a valuable citizen, still this does not prove that we have not better material among the old timers for all the appointive as well as elective officers of the territory.

The Elks' edition of the Roswell

Register Tribune last week was unique being printed in purple ink and was a regular picture gallery, containing the "phizes" of every body that is anybody in and around Roswell besides short sketches of each, in that breezy, inimitable manner known only to Will Robinson, who, no doubt, furnishes all the "dope" for the immense edition, besides producing several pages of material for the other valley papers.

It is said that the reason statehood was turned down by the leading republicans is because of the rottenness of the officials of the territory. If such is the case, no other than Theodore Roosevelt is responsible for this condition as none of the people with whom fault is found would have been appointed upon the recommendation of the politicians or people of either party. They are all personal friends of Teddy or friends of his friends. A majority of them are old-time democrats and many of them still claim to be democrats and only claim to be republicans because of their personal friendship for Roosevelt.

The death of Sister Ursula in the prime of life and almost perfect health again proves that in the "midst of life we are in death," "death loves a shining mark." Her life work was for others, taking vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, after receiving a liberal education, at the age of twenty-one, and as for her great life work it is only necessary to say that she has made good women out of street waifs that otherwise would undoubtedly have gone to the depths of degradation. Only a few weeks ago she picked up three in Carlsbad that no family or school outside of the sisters would receive and the work she performed in St. Louis will never be known, for the sisters never exploit their works or even allow their names to be known in connection with good deeds, if they can prevent it.

HOUSEWIFE SUGGESTIONS.

Salt and soda will clean tarnished brass and will sometimes clean tarnished silver.

When whitewashing mix lime with skim milk and it will not crumble off. If you wish it colored add any paint powder.

In choosing a chicken it should be plump on the breast, fat on the back and have white legs. An old chicken is distinguished by its rough legs, and long hairs are found on the breast.

Flower vases often overbalance when in use, for the flowers put into them are likely to make them top heavy. This defect is easily remedied by putting bits of lead, shot or pebbles at the bottom of the vases.

In separating the whites from the yolks of eggs one often will break the yolk into the whites. In such case dip a clean cloth into warm water and wring dry. Touch the yolk with the cloth and it will cling to the cloth.

To prevent shoe laces coming undone tie the laces in the usual manner, but before tightening the bow pass its right hand loop through the knot in the center. Then draw the bow tight, and it will stay tied until you pull the string to undo it.

If a lamp is kept full of oil and perfectly clean in all its parts it will never be disagreeable. It is the oil slowly frying on the heated metal which makes the persistent noxious odor, or it is the wick turned too high which emits the occasional choking smell.

To prevent matting from becoming yellow on the floor wash off occasionally with a large coarse cloth which has been dipped in a strong solution of salt water. This will not only prevent it from becoming yellow, but will give the various colors a fresh and new look.

Table linen which has been stained with egg should never be placed in boiling water, as this has the effect of "setting" the stain and making it almost permanent. The best method is to soak the cloth in cold water, which will make it perfectly easy to remove the stain before sending it to the wash.

Women's hairdressing was expensive in the sixteenth century. Queen Elizabeth at one time was possessed of eighty sets of false hair.

CORRUPTION KILLS STATEHOOD.

Washington, Feb. 27.—There will be no statehood legislation for New Mexico and Arizona at the present session of Congress. At a meeting of the committee on territories to-day, all members, regardless of party, in a sensational scene, abandoned consideration of the house bill.

The members of the committee left the room without any one suggesting further meetings. This remarkable action occurred at the conclusion of reading statements presented by Senators Nelson and Beveridge charging corruption, jury bribing and various other offenses against certain officials and leaders of what is termed the gang who control the political affairs of New Mexico.

Among the statements received was a telegram from J. J. Hagerman, of New Mexico, reflecting on the character of the people who are in control of political affairs in that territory, and declaring that these men expect to continue their control after the territory becomes a state. He referred to them as "free booters," and says that sixty per cent of the voters are Mexicans and one-half that number illiterate and ignorant and easily could be governed by the "gang" to which he referred. He suggested that it would be well to wait until after the next census before admitting New Mexico to statehood.

Another statement was read recounting the difficulties experienced by Ormsby McHarg who went to New Mexico in 1907 as representative of the department of justice to prosecute land frauds. The statement declares that McHarg was hampered in his work by Gov. Curry and the attorney general.

A number of indictments against territorial officials were read, as was a letter from W. F. Wilcox, a former newspaper man of Santa Fe, who asserts that his life was threatened and he believes that the threat would have been carried out had he not left the territory. It is extremely likely that the committee will conduct an investigation before acting on the admission bill.

LAMPS FOR LIGHT.

How to Get the Most Illumination From Them.

The lamps should first be collected from every room and all put together on a large tray in the kitchen. Then a big wooden box is brought out, which contains greasy cloths, soft cloths, a pair of old gloves, wick rags, scissors, chamols leather and chimney cleaners. Opinions are divided as to whether a wick should be cut or rubbed down. The best way is to rub it down with a bit of rag, which should be burned and not put back in the box, and then any stray ends of cotton cut off with scissors. Great care should be taken to hold the burner well away from the lamp when the wick is rubbed down, otherwise the charred portions are apt to fall on to it.

Once a month the burners should be boiled. Remove the wicks and then place the whole of the burner, first releasing its various portions from one another, in a saucepan of water with a little soda and bring to the boil. Twenty to thirty minutes' boiling will make the burners as bright as ever they were, and should any black still adhere it can be removed with a hatpin, after which the burner is boiled up again. Of course a saucepan must be kept specially for this, and it should be either plainly marked or kept away from other culinary utensils. The burners must be thoroughly dried and if possible put in the sun for a few minutes. Meanwhile the wicks must have been seen to. If very dirty they should be washed out in clean suds, but usually a thorough drying in the sun or in a warm kitchen will put them in condition for burning properly. It is extremely important that they should be quite dry before being put back into the oil.

Daily cleansing of every lamp in use should be as much a part of the housewife's duties as making the beds.

Another precaution to take to prevent wicks from smoking is to boil them. Buy them in bunches, place in a porcelain kettle, cover with strong vinegar, bring the latter to a boil and set where the kettle will keep warm for three hours. Drain out the wicks, dry thoroughly and keep from dust. Wicks thus soaked rarely smoke.

If chimneys are bought in quantity

CHEAPER LUMBER

Owing to the recent reduced freight rates and a slight fall in the price of lumber we are able to announce a reduction in the price of lumber of from \$2.50 to \$6 a thousand. The grade is just as good as ever, the price is less. We are now able to compete with yards on the T. & P. and ask the opportunity to figure with those from the Monument locality who have been hauling from these points.

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and boiled they also may be prevented in a great measure from breaking. Lay some shavings in the bottom of a wash boiler, pack in the chimneys, throw a handful of salt over them and fill with cold water. Allow to come to a boil slowly, simmer for two hours, then take from the fire. Cover thickly, so that they will be at least three hours in cooling. When cold wash the chimneys in hot water in which a little soda has been dissolved. Rinse in hot water, dry and store in a cupboard. Chimneys should also be washed in hot soda water.

How to Make a Sewing Bag.

Pretty new sewing bags are made of silk bandannas, finished at the top with a wooden stick which is run through a casing. These sticks are flat like those used in window shades, and the bag made with them is far easier to keep in order than are those pulled up by the aid of ribbons. Of course ribbons are used on these new bags, but they are run through bone rings which are sewed to the top of the casing.

These bone rings are a great improvement over those of brass, which were formerly used. The latter always became rusty at the seashore and never were neat and pretty like the bone ones. The bone rings may be purchased for about 8 cents a dozen, while the sticks may be procured for little or nothing. Have a hole punched at each end of the stick through which it may be tucked in place to the material, and then when the bag goes to the laundry the stitches may be ripped, the stick pulled out, and no harm will be done in the washing.

How to Trim Babies' Garments.

One of the favorite methods of trimming children's caps, sacks, dresses and undergarments is featherstitching, which can be put on in a variety of ways. A dainty way of putting on the stitches is to mark lightly with a pencil a zigzag line up and down an even distance along the hem you wish to catch. Follow this line in the featherstitching, and the effect will be pretty.

Another pretty way is to make a number of small circles, leaving a distance between them equal to the diameter of the circles. Now featherstitch the circles, and you will have a dainty finish to the garment. In the same way one could mark squares and diamonds as well as a long wavy line. One can never put too much work on baby garments of any kind, and of all trimmings featherstitching can be used to the greatest advantage.

How to Clean Wall Paper.

The spots sometimes found on wall paper can be quickly and easily removed by making a stiff dough of Graham flour and boiling water. Knead the dough thoroughly and break into small pieces. As each piece is used it should be doubled in on itself so there is a clean surface at each rub. When one piece is soiled throw it away and take a fresh one. Always rub the paper in one direction, and do not go over the same surface twice.

Ready For the Trial.

The average novelist, it is well known, thinks little of the average playwright, and the playwright thinks less, if possible, of the novelist.

At the Players' club in New York they say that Clyde Fitch at a dinner one time sat opposite a popular novelist. The novelist criticised the American play. He seemed to think very little of it. Finally, yawning, he said: "When I am played out as a novelist I intend to write for the stage."

"Begin at once, then," said Mr. Fitch.

A Bulgarian Atrocity.
On his return to England from the Russo-Turkish war David Christie Murray, the novelist, went at once to Hawarden to report on the situation in the Balkans to Mr. Gladstone. He wore his campaigning overcoat, a wonderful creation of camel's hair lined with bearskin. As he was leaving the arden Mr. Gladstone, helping him

on with his overcoat, asked, "Where did you obtain possession of this extraordinary garment, Mr. Murray?" "I bought it, sir, in Bulgaria," answered Murray. "Ah," said Gladstone, with a perfectly grave face and falling back a step to look at it, "I have had much to say of the Bulgarian atrocities of late years, but this is the only one of which I have had ocular demonstration."

WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

Newspaper to Advocate Their Rights a Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago women first started a newspaper to advocate their rights. In 1808 it was known that Napoleon was determined to divorce Josephine, his partner of fourteen years, because she had given him no heir. A reason of state like this carried no weight in the female world, and outside the circle of courtiers all sympathy was with the wife, especially when Eugene de Beauharnais, Josephine's son by her first marriage, declared himself in the senate on the side of his stepfather and against his own mother on the question of divorce.

From the feeling thus stirred up there arose a great feminine movement. Seeing that popular opinion favored the helpless wife as against the all powerful husband, a group of young women philosophers thought the time had come for an effort for the social progress of their sex.

Their first step was to create an organ for feminist defense, and so the *Athenae des Dames* was born in Paris and at first flourished vigorously. The programme of these suffragists of a hundred years ago was given in a manifesto before the first number appeared.

"Must it be," it was asked, "as it has been so long, that women should be called nothing but the flowers of the human race, the charm of terrestrial eyes? Must they be flattered solely for their physical charms so as to limit their empire to their fair youth, which, alas, passes so soon? And yet, true companions to man, they aid him to cross the stormy sea of life. Can it be said that women are classed among the domestic animal pets, whose pretty little acts, the fruit of a happy animal instinct, are so captivating?"

The *Athenae des Dames* put in its protest against the common opinion that man is superior to woman. "If women had not been for centuries brought up in profound ignorance and had not been persuaded by force of hearing men say that they were created to obey they would have long ago refuted this paradox," it declared. "The task of our journal will be to make known all those virtues and all those talents which the modesty of women makes them shut up in their own bosoms and which have no witnesses outside their families and the little circle of friends of each one."

"We shall make known to the public the writings of many of us who, not altogether occupied with household servitude, can rival in genius the male poets. The celebrated woman of the day will have her portrait and her biography inserted in the week's number in which she is described."

This movement, which might have cleared the way for the votes for woman agitation of today, had its days shortened by an accident. It happened that shortly after the *Athenae* had begun to spread the light a woman, a wigmaker by profession, named Bouhourt, aged twenty-two, was convicted of having murdered three people in order to rob them.

Thickset and well built, this young woman was noted for her habit of wearing man's clothes, and it was in man's clothes that she mounted the scafold. The satirists and caricaturists seized on this circumstance and made the woman-man a kind of scarecrow to intimidate women from following in the ways of the *Athenae*, and the writers for this journal of emancipation, getting tired of being nicknamed Bouhourt, gave up contributing, and no one was found bold or persevering enough to take their place.